

THE CENSUS BUREAU

Is now Established—Assistant Director Wines Issues a Formal Statement to Persons Who Intend to Apply for Positions—An Assurance That Efficiency Will Count Above "Pull."

Washington Post: The Columbian building on Fifth street, between D and E streets, has been rented by the Census Office, and possession is to be taken at once.

The structure has just been completed, and the Census Office will be the first occupant. It is six stories in height with plenty of light and air and is in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was selected. The arrangement for the rooms has not yet been made, but Chief Clerk Childs who was very busy yesterday superintending the moving of the office from its present location in the Marini building, will be at the new Columbian to-day, and will conclude the final arrangement. It is understood that the monthly rent will be paid for the building, it is not deemed desirable to enter upon a lengthy lease.

The pressure for places under the Census has become so great as to lead to a formal statement from Assistant Director Wines, calling attention to the requirements of the office. This statement is as follows:

"There are, under the census act, not more than sixty places provided for above the grade of a clerkship of class 1, to which the maximum rate of compensation is \$1200 per year. Of these one-fourth are what may be termed staff positions, which only can be filled by experts, and none others need apply. Applicants for clerkships of higher grade than class 1 will be expected to enter the lower class and await the chance of promotion; otherwise promotion in the office as a reward for efficient service would be impossible, and the Director would be deprived of the opportunity to select from his force of clerks those found upon trial to be best fitted for the oversight and command of the large number of men and women to be disciplined. The highest wage will not be paid in the first instance to clerks of class 1, but they will be required to earn their promotion. All employees of the office receiving more than \$900 per year will be required to submit to an educational test. Comparatively few appointments to clerical positions will be made before June 1900.

"It is useless to forward to the director applications for the appointment as enumerator. The enumerators will be selected by the supervisors; the supervisors, who, under law, must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will not be appointed before December of the present year. On the 1st of January, 1900, the place of supervisors is worth \$1,000; the enumerator about \$150. The term of employment of an enumerator will not exceed thirty days.

"Special agents will probably not be needed before the enumeration in June, 1900. The number which will be needed thereafter is not now known. The principal, if not the exclusive demand for special agents, will be in the Division of Manufactures. They will be paid not to exceed \$5 per day, together with their necessary traveling expenses and when absent from home, an allowance will be made them in lieu of subsistence not greater than \$3 per day. They should possess experience and knowledge of the world, and their general grade of qualifications should be as high as that of a good, ordinary commercial traveler for a wholesale house. All applications for appointments should be docked, filed and indexed in the office, and will receive consideration in due course of time. Nothing is gained by undue haste in forwarding them. Applications should state the age of the applicant, the degree of his education, the character and duration of his present employment, or the length of time unemployed, the amount of salary or wages received in the present or last place of employment, the minimum salary which he is willing to accept in the Census Office, the character of the position sought, and if qualified to render special service in some particular direction, the nature and evidence of such qualifications.

"All applications should be accompanied by references, or recommendations. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state the number of applications will prove to be ten or twelve times as great as that of the number of clerks needed, and that, therefore, a very large majority of the applicants are doomed to disappointment. Assuming that the number to be employed in the office at Washington will be approximately 3,000, including laborers, mechanics, messengers and couriers, this will be at the rate of 1 employee to 100 of the population in 1890; or since the number of counties in the United States is slightly in excess of 3,500, a little more than one to a county if distributed on that geographical basis. Regard will be paid to geographical distribution, but only within such limits as are consistent with the interests of the work to be done. Political considerations will be entirely subordinate to those of capacity and efficiency on the part of the applicant."

THE WEST POINTER.

Prejudice in the Army Against the Volunteer Soldier.

Washington Post: Quite the cheapest and most nonsensical talk one hears nowadays is that which refers to the supposed prejudice in the army against officers who are not graduates of the Military Academy. One would imagine, to hear it, that "the outsider" is an exception and the West Pointer the rule. One would imagine that the great majority of the general and field officers belong to the so-called professional clique, and that they make army opinion, and that, therefore, a very large majority of the applicants are doomed to disappointment. Assuming that the number to be employed in the office at Washington will be approximately 3,000, including laborers, mechanics, messengers and couriers, this will be at the rate of 1 employee to 100 of the population in 1890; or since the number of counties in the United States is slightly in excess of 3,500, a little more than one to a county if distributed on that geographical basis. Regard will be paid to geographical distribution, but only within such limits as are consistent with the interests of the work to be done. Political considerations will be entirely subordinate to those of capacity and efficiency on the part of the applicant."

Pleurisy

Pleurisy and pneumonia are frequently developed, in a very short space of time, from a common cold; and, if such an acute inflammation of the lungs is not promptly allayed, the worst may happen. With the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, you need not specially fear the great remedy speedily subdues the inflammation, eases the pain in breathing and always effects a cure in a wonderfully short time.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Pleurisy and Pneumonia. Does as small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Be Sure To Demand, and See That You Get a

BENSON'S

3 SEAL STAMP ON THE GENUINE



It is the best POROUS PLASTER

Don't neglect your "Chest Colds." Apply Benson's Plaster to chest; it will soothe complications and promptly cure the cold. From the Drug Store of Mr. S. S. Benson & Johnson, N.Y., it is obtainable.

rank then on the active list, but Gen. Wesley Merritt was the one West Pointer. Out of fifteen Adjutants General there were seven West Pointers out of fifty-six Quartermasters of the upper grade only twenty-seven out of twenty-six Paymasters only four. On the 1st of December 1888, we had eighteen Major-Generals, five of whom were West Point men; fifty-six Brigadier Generals, twelve of whom were graduates. So that out of seventy-four general officers only seventeen were educated at the Military Academy. It would be interesting, therefore, to know just where this hostile influence is located and of what material it is constituted. The General commanding the army is not a West Pointer, neither is Adjutant General Corbin—in fact, so far as we know, only two bureau chiefs in the War Department, the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance, are graduates, and, as we have already shown, only seventeen out of the seventy-four general officers in the field. Of what, then, is this direct influence composed and through what machinery does it operate? Nearly all the highest officials, either of the line of staff, are "outsiders." How in the world can the West Pointers, who are under their orders and in a great measure at their mercy, so far as favor and promotion go—how can the alleged West Pointer ring run the army and keep down the deserving non-graduates? To us it sounds like much like the matter of the wolf and the lamb. If any gentleman appointed from civil life or transferred to the regular from the volunteer army in 1865 has failed to get up as high as he thought he deserved, the explanation certainly cannot be sought in the prejudice and the conspiracy of the West Point coterie, for even if they ever had the inclination, they certainly have not had the power and authority to do these dreadful things.

We fancy that popular ignorance and credulity have been played upon in this matter. Certainly there are no facts to justify the popular superstition in the premises.

Tough Experience in Snow.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 15.—The train which has been snowbound on the Cheyenne and Northern railroad for the past two weeks was abandoned to-day. The passengers were taken in wagons from Altus to Horse Creek station, where they were transferred to a train and brought to Cheyenne. During the time the train was snowed in the passengers and crew did their own cooking and lived in the cars. The food supply ran short several times, but there was no actual suffering. A number of relief trains were sent to the rescue, but they failed to get through the drifts of snow and ice, which are now to twenty feet deep, and are now blocked at different points along the road.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Papers were filed with the secretary of state to-day increasing the capital stock of the Havana Electric Railway Company from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Articles were also filed increasing the capital stock of the International Traction Company from \$55,000 to \$115,000,000. The papers were signed by Benjamin W. Franklin, president, and Charles McVeigh, secretary. The stock of the company is divided into \$5,000,000 preferred and \$10,000,000 common. The preferred stock is to bear 4 per cent cumulative dividends. The company is formed to construct railroads and bridges, to build machinery and equipment for railroads, and to acquire stock, bonds and other indebtedness of other companies.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches on the world and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night and for seven days, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes N. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Money on call firm at 2 1/2c; last loan 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/4c; 4 1/4c per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 5/16 @ 4 5/8c for demand and at \$4 3/8c @ 4 3/4c for 60 days; posted rates \$4 3/4c @ 4 3/8c; commercial bills \$4 3/8c @ 4 3/4c. Silver certificates 60 1/2c @ 60 1/4c. Bar silver 50 1/2c. Mexican dollars 47 1/2c.

The sensational rise in Sugar was largely responsible for the elimination of much of the short interest in the rest of the list, material gains appearing, notably among the specialties while the railways at the high point averaged 1 1/2 per cent up, but there were recessions from the best and the market closed under pressure. There was a wild day on the exchange, Sugar figuring for over a quarter of a million shares with aggregate trading reaching nearly a million shares. The market was moving cautiously upward when Sugar burst into prominence and touched 170, a rise of 2 1/2 points over last night, 11 points above the September boom prices of '97. The stock closed at 15 1/2c. The fluctuations were erratic, an instance in point being the drop of 10 points of two transactions from the high point. A trader sold short 300 of the 890 shares traded in at 170 and within a moment covered at 160, the only intermediate transaction being 150 shares at 160. Thus the broker realized \$3,000 on his short sale. There were various rumors connected with the movement in Sugar, among them the report that the trade war had been settled; that an agreement had been reached with the glucose refining company and the Doscher & Arbuckle interests. People in the trading fully discredited the rumors, professing

ignorance of any deal upon which they would likely be posted were it in existence.

The local interests identified with the concerns mentioned likewise discredited the reports, except in the case of the president of the sugar refining company, who made no statement before the market closed. In some quarters the movement was attributed to a corner in the stock and a punishment of the shorts, while on the other hand a house which was active in the dealings claimed to be ignorant of the reason of the advance but thought it of too great a magnitude to have been merely a manoeuvre against the shorts.

Tobacco after yielding 7 1/2 points, made an extreme rise of 10 1/2 to 210, in sympathy with the movement in Sugar. Glucose also rose 9 points to 75, coincident with the movement in Sugar. New York Air Brake touched 200, a rise of 15 points; Metropolitan touched 6 1/4 to 25 1/2; Third Avenue rose 7 to 21 1/2; Manhattan 10 to 10 1/2; Brooklyn Transit 2 1/2 to 10; Consolidated Gas 6 1/2 to 22 1/2; Burlington 4 1/2 points to 14 1/2.

The other grangers sympathized in a lesser degree in the advance. Four per cent was the loaning rate for call money the greater part of the day, although some loans were made at 3 1/2 and 5 per cent.

The stiffening of the money rate dampened the ardor of the speculators and caused the recession in the later trading, although at the close money on call was 3 1/2 @ 4 per cent. The buoyancy of the general market caused a resumption of commission house purchases which were largely responsible for the violent rise in the grangers in the closing hour.

The bond market shared to some extent in the upward movement, but there were some weak spots which gave the general trading an irregular aspect. Total sales \$3,225,000.

United States 3 1/2 improved 1/4 per cent, while the new 4s registered reacted 1/4 per cent and do coupon 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

The total sales to-day were \$47,800 shares.

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3 1/2 reg 12 1/2	do first pre.	107 1/2	62 1/2
do coupon 12 1/2	Rock Island	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 3s reg 11 1/2	St. Paul	127 1/2	127 1/2
do coupon 11 1/2	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 4s 10 1/2	St. P. & Omaha	92 1/2	92 1/2
do coupon 10 1/2	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
do seconds 9 1/2	Southern Pac.	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am. Southern	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
do preferred	Union Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2
Bal. & Ohio	do preferred	7 1/2	7 1/2
Can. Pacific	Wabash	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Southern	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
Central Pac.	Illinois Cent.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	Adams Express	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chl. & Alton	Am. Express	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chl. & Bur. & Q. 14 1/2	U. S. Express	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chl. & G. W.	Wells Fargo	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chl. & N. W.	Am. Spirits	15 1/2	15 1/2
do preferred	do preferred	23 1/2	23 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	Rocking	117 1/2	117 1/2
do preferred	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
Del. & Hudson	Col. P. & Iron	25 1/2	25 1/2
Del. & W.	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
Den. & Rio G.	Gen. Electric	118 1/2	118 1/2
do preferred	Brooklyn R.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Erie (new)	Lead	24 1/2	24 1/2
do first pre.	do preferred	117 1/2	117 1/2
Port Wayne	Rocking	117 1/2	117 1/2
Rocking	Other M.	47 1/2	47 1/2
St. L. & Ill.	Peoples Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2
Illinois Cent.	Pullman	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lake Erie & W.	Silver Car	10 1/2	10 1/2
do preferred	do preferred	10 1/2	10 1/2
Low & Nash	do preferred	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mich. Central	Tenn. Coal & I.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mo. Pacific	U. S. Leather	6 1/2	6 1/2
Noble & Ohio	do preferred	7 1/2	7 1/2
N. Y. Cent. & H.	Western Union	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Central	Federal Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2
Northern Pac.	do preferred	35 1/2	35 1/2
do preferred	Amer. S. & W.	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ore. & N.	do preferred	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pittsburgh	do preferred	10 1/2	10 1/2

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 16.—More reassuring news about the prospects for winter wheat to-day, heavier offerings in Europe from Russia and Argentina and absence of any export demand to speak of for American wheat caused such a liquidation, that under the leadership of the bushier matters in the markets broke away. At the close the following losses were established:

Wheat 2c; corn 1/2c and oats 1/2c. Pork left unchanged and lard and ribs a shade lower. As the early batch of crop reports received commission houses did not indicate very serious damage to the winter wheat and California firms the breaking of the drought in that state wheat speculators commenced bushier matters in the market. There were other contributors to the selling spirit with which traders were imbued at the beginning of the session. Liverpool quoted futures from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 lower, and a cold wave that had been predicted to succeed yesterday's moist weather proved to be a mild type to raise any further apprehension about damage to winter wheat.

May opened 6 1/2c lower at 60 1/2c down to 59 1/2c with 60 1/2c of both buyers and sellers those figures. The buyers were more persistent however, and continued bidding, gradually raising the bids until they finally had shorts on the run and got the price of May up to 67 1/2c. The foreign demand for wheat was very slack, and bears reported Russian offerings while Argentina was offering wheat very freely in the market. The bears took fresh courage when these announcements were made and scalpers who bought at the opening also turned sellers, between selling out of long wheat and selling short the market got down below the starting prices. Chicago received only 4 1/2 cars wheat last year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth each 270 cars compared with 532 a week ago and 221 cars the same last year. Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 432,000 bushels. Long wheat came out in big chunks when May got under 60c, which it did about an hour from the closing. It broke in the last hour to 67 1/2c and closed at 67 1/2c @ 67 1/2c.

Extreme small country acceptance and high receipts held corn steady until near the close. The profound weakness of wheat at length, however, alarmed some long who began putting their corn upon the market where there were no buyers, and the price accordingly suffered a bad break. Receipts were 216 cars. May opened unchanged at 35c, advanced to 35 1/2c, sold off quickly to 35c and closed with buyers at 34 3/4c @ 34 3/4c.

In oats there was general liquidation on the part of the long, and as the market declined stop-loss orders were drawn and added to the downward tendency. Receipts 140 cars. May began a shade lower at 26 1/2c, rose to 26 1/2c, then slumped to 25 1/2c and left off with buyers at 25 1/2c.

Heavy buying by shorts against light offerings caused an upward tendency in provisions early. Later some selling induced by the weakness of the cereals resulted in the loss of all gains. May pork started a shade higher at 9 1/2c @ 9 1/2c, advanced to 9 27 1/2c, then declined to 9 17 1/2c, the closing price. The range in lard and ribs was very small.

Estimated receipts of hogs for Friday 23,000 head. The estimates on grain were obtainable.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Dull and easy.
Wheat—No. 2 spring 67c @ 68 1/2c; No. 3 spring 67 1/2c @ 68 1/2c; No. 2 red 69 1/2c @ 70 1/2c.
Corn—No. 2, 34c @ 34 1/2c.
Oats—No. 2, 24c @ 24 1/2c; No. 2 white 30c @ 30 1/2c; No. 3 white 29c @ 29 1/2c.
Rye—No. 2, 53c @ 53 1/2c.
Flaxseed—No. 1, 1 1/2c; new 1 1/2c.
Prime timothy seed 42c.
Mess pork, per barrel—39 00 @ 39 05;

lard per 100lbs. \$5 27 1/2 @ 5 30; short ribs sides, loose, \$4 45 @ 4 75; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 44c @ 4 1/4; short clear sides, boxed \$4 53 @ 4 90.

Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon—\$1 25.

Sugars—Cut loaf \$5 53; granulated \$5 21.

Clover contract grade \$5 60.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market steady; creameries 14c @ 14 1/2c; dairies 13 1/2c @ 14c. Eggs, steady, fresh, 12c @ 12 1/2c. Cheese, steady; creams 10 1/2c @ 11c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
July	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Sept.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Corn, No. 2.	35	35 1/2	34	24 1/2
May	35	35 1/2	34	24 1/2
July	35	35 1/2	34	24 1/2
Sept.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats, No. 2.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
May	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
July	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Sept.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lard.	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
July	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sept.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Short Ribs.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
July	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 17,000 barrels; exports 9,500 barrels. Weak and 50c @ 10c lower. Wheat receipts 63,000 bushels; exports 217,000 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 red 75c @ 76c, a. b. float to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth 75c @ 76c; options opened easy; closed heavy at 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c net decline. March closed 75c; April closed 73c; May closed 72c; July closed 71c; September closed 69c.

Corn, receipts 75,000 bushels; exports 102,300 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 40c @ 41c, a. b. float new and old; options opened steady; closed weak at 7 1/4 @ 1/2 net decline. May closed 35c; July closed 34c @ 35c. Oats, receipts 121,200 bushels; exports 110,000 bushels; spot weaker; No. 2 32c; No. 2 white 35c; track mixed western 32 1/2 @ 33c; track white 35c @ 36c; options dull.

Hops, quiet. Hides, steady.

Lard, easy; western steamed 57 1/2c; March 55 1/2 nominal; tallow, steady.

Butter, firm. Cheese, steady. Large white 12c; small white 12 1/2c; large colored 12c; small colored 12 1/2c @ 13c. Eggs, quiet, western fresh 13c; southern 12 1/2 @ 13c. Tallow, firm. Cottonseed oil, quiet. Rice, firm. Molasses firm. Coffee, options opened steady at 5 points lower in sympathy with weakness in European markets; closed steady, unchanged 6 points lower. Sales 26,750 bags. Sugar, raw steady in tone; fair refined 37c @ 38c. Centrifugal 10c @ 11c; molasses sugar 3 1/2c. Refined steady.

BALTIMORE—Flour, dull and easy; receipts, 6,500 barrels; exports 3,700 bushels. Wheat, dull; spot and month 74 1/2 @ 75c; April 74 1/2 @ 75c; May 74 1/2 @ 75c; receipts 9,200 barrels. Corn, steady; spot and month 37 1/2 @ 38c; April 37 1/2 @ 38c; May 38 1/2 @ 39c; receipts 13,400 bushels; exports 38,400 bushels. Oats, steady; No. 2 white 36 1/2 @ 37c; No. 2 mixed 35 1/2 @ 36c; receipts 24,500 bushels. Rice, quiet; No. 2 western 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4c; receipts 12,500 bushels. Sugar, strong. Butter, steady. Eggs, firm. Cheese, firm and active.

PHILADELPHIA—Wheat 1 1/2c lower; contract grade March 74 1/2 @ 75c. Corn, 1/2c lower; No. 2 mixed 37 1/2 @ 38c. Oats, dull and weak; No. 2 white clipped 35 1/2 @ 36c; No. 3 do 35 1/2 @ 36c. No. 2 mixed do 35 1/2 @ 36c. Butter, steady; fancy western creamery 20 1/2c; do print, 21c. Eggs, weaker; fresh nearby 13 1/2 @ 14c; do western 14c; do southwestern 14c; do southern 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2c. Cheese, firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour, easy. Wheat, dull, nominal; No. 2 red 74 1/2 @ 75c. Corn, easy, lower; No. 2 mixed 35c, cash; No. 2 mixed 35 1/2 @ 36c. Rye, easy. No. 2, 60c. Lard, steady, \$5 15. Bulk-meats, quiet, firm, \$7 25. Bacon, steady, \$5 75. Whiskey, active, \$1 25. Butter, quiet. Sugar, steady. Eggs, steady, 11c. Cheese, firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle, fancy brought \$5 00 @ 5 10c; choice \$4 75 @ 5 00c; medium \$4 50 @ 4 75c; stockers and feeders \$3 50 @ 4 75c; bulls \$2 60 @ 3 10c; cows and heifers \$3 20 @ 4 00c. Calves \$5 00 @ 5 50c. Hogs, fair to choice \$3 80 @ 3 97 1/2c; heavy packing lots \$3 50 @ 3 77 1/2c; mixed \$3 00 @ 3 24c; butchers \$3 60 @ 3 82 1/2c; light \$3 00 @ 3 20c; pigs \$2 25 @ 2 75c. Sheep, poor to prime sheep \$3 00 @ 4 75c; not much being done below \$3 50, and sales largely at \$4 25 @ 4 50. Yearlings sold at \$4 40 @ 4 90; lambs \$4 25 @ 5 00. Receipts: Cattle, 7,500 head; hogs 22,000 head; sheep 16,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle, steady; extra \$3 40 @ 3 50c; prime \$3 25 @ 3 40c; common \$3 00 @ 3 20c. Hogs, steady, unchanged. Sheep, firm; choice wethers \$4 60 @ 4 75c; common \$2 50 @ 3 00c; choice lambs \$5 00 @ 5 50c; common to good \$4 25 @ 4 50c. Veal calves \$7 00 @ 7 60c.

CINCINNATI—Hogs, active, strong at \$3 25 @ 3 50c.

Metals.

NEW YORK—With the exception of lead, copper, which showed considerable weakness, the various departments of the local metal market exhibited marked strength on more urgent demand, favorable cables and a sudden withdrawal of offerings. Iron led in the upward movement and displayed relatively more animation throughout the day. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants firm at \$10 50 nominal; lake copper easy at \$17 50; lead, in firm at \$23 50 bid and \$23 50 asked; lead firm at \$34 50 bid and 4 1/2c asked; spelter unchanged at \$6 35 and \$6 40 asked. The brokers prices for lead is \$2 20 and for copper 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4c.